

# INFORMATION LETTER

Not for  
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members  
Only

No. 945

Washington, D. C.

July 31, 1943

## Fruit, Fruit Juice, Berry Formulas and Sour Cherry Prices Announced by OPA

Amendment, Completing 1943 Pricing, Allows for Added Raw  
Ingredient Costs, Added Labor in Some States

Formulas by which canners will establish their maximum prices for their 1943 packs of seven fruits, 11 berries, fruit cocktail and the juices and nectars of the fruits and berries have been announced by the Office of Price Administration.

At the same time, OPA made public the table of specific maximum prices for canners for the 1943 pack of red sour cherries, in dollars and cents per dozen cans on a regional basis. Formulas and table were contained in Amendment No. 11 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 306. The amendment became effective July 30.

The formulas take account of added raw ingredient costs and, in certain States, of added labor costs. These additions also figure in the red sour cherry prices.

The fruits covered, along with fruit cocktail, are apricots, cherries, figs, peaches (clingstone and freestone), pears, plums, and fresh prunes. The berries are blueberries, blackberries, boysenberries, gooseberries, loganberries, cranberries, huckleberries, strawberries, black and red raspberries and youngberries.

Under terms of the amendment, maximum prices on sales to government procurement agencies shall be 96 per cent of those established for the civilian market.

The amendment also provides that, where application of the regulation results in an increased price, the canners must give formal notification of this fact to purchasers in a form prescribed by OPA. This is necessary, it was stated, because the over-all mark-up

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### PRICING OF ASPARAGUS

Formula is Furnished for Certain  
Grades and Styles of Pack  
In Amendment 10

After issuing the price schedule for canned asparagus it was found that a number of can sizes, styles of pack, varieties, grades, etc., that had been packed could not be priced under the order. The Office of Price Administration has therefore set up, in Amendment No. 10 to Maximum Price Regulation 306, a pricing formula to enable asparagus packers to calculate maximum prices for a number of these items.

Careful study of Amendment 10 reveals the fact that it provides a pricing formula for any variety, style of pack, grade and size of asparagus for which no price was assigned in the original asparagus price schedule. The amendment does not provide the means for establishing a price for any can size not listed in the original schedule of the varieties, styles of pack, grades and size of asparagus that are listed in Amendment 9 to MPR 306.

Since the bulk of the asparagus pack is of the variety, style of pack, grade and sizes listed in Amendment 9, it is likely that more canners would need a pricing formula for sizes of cans not listed than there are those who would have occasion to use the pricing formula listed in Amendment 10.

Apparently the only formula provided in MPR 306 or any of its amendments for pricing these odd sized cans is in Section 1341.557 of the original order issued January 22, and that formula does not cover any can, the contents of which is not within 50 per cent above or below the contents of a can size that is priced in the order.

Amendment 10 also limits application of the provisions of MPR No. 306 to canned fresh cucumbers instead of to all canned pickles as was provided formerly. This change was necessary because a large portion of the pack of canned pickles is derived from brine stock. A separate study is being conducted for pickles packed from brine stock and, pending completion of this study, these will remain under the General Maximum Price Regulation—at March 1942 "high."

## Food and Drug Microanalytical Methods To Be Made Available

Association Will Mail Data on Tomatoes  
and Tomato Products Shortly  
To Member Canners

The Food and Drug Administration has made available to the Research Laboratory the microanalytical methods which are now employed by that division. Many of these methods are of interest to one or more branches of the canning industry and permission has been given by the Food and Drug Administration for their reproduction and distribution to the industry.

It is planned to reproduce the principal methods in classified groups. The first series will include all of the methods on tomatoes and tomato products. These will be mailed in the near future to all members of the Association listed as canning such products, and arrangements will be made for distribution to non-member tomato canners who request this information.

It is noted that among the tomato products methods there is only one—"Molds and Yeast in Tomato or Other

Comminuted Products"—which may be regarded as "official," and this is included among the official methods of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. The other methods are not to be regarded as "official" but are now in use in the microanalytical division of the Food and Drug Administration and subject to revision as new information warrants. Where revisions are brought to the attention of the Research Laboratory, the information will be given to the industry.

These microanalytical methods are employed for the detection of material (mold, etc.) which is considered to bear reference to the suitability of the raw material and its sanitary handling.

There are being prepared for distribution also general statements which have a bearing on all procedures. One of these is a section on "Food and Drug Microscopy," and the other a "General Statement" which provides specific information on apparatus and special techniques.

Amendment No. 10 to MPR No. 306, text of which follows, becomes effective August 2, 1943.

Maximum Price Regulation No. 306 is amended in the following respects:

1. Subparagraph (4) of § 1341.584 (f) is revoked, and new subparagraphs (4) and (5) are added to read as follows:

(4) If the processor cannot establish a maximum price for any particular variety, style, grade and size of asparagus, packed in tin, under the foregoing provisions:

(i) The processor's maximum price per dozen containers, f. o. b. factory, for such variety, style, grade and size shall be his maximum price for the 1942 pack of the same variety, style, grade and size adjusted by adding 1½ cents per pound in California, Oregon and Washington, and 1 cent per pound in all other States, to the raw asparagus cost required to be used in computing maximum prices for the 1942 pack of the same item; except that

(a) Any processor who established a maximum price for such variety, style, grade and size of his 1942 pack by the adoption of a competitor's maximum price shall adopt the same competitor's maximum price for the 1943 pack of the same variety, style, grade and size; and

(b) Where the same competitor does not pack such item in 1943, the processor shall establish his maximum price for the item by adopting his closest competitive seller's maximum price for the 1943 pack of the same variety, style, grade and size.

(ii) Where the processor did not pack the same variety, style, grade and size in 1942, the maximum price of his closest competitive seller for the 1943 packs of the same variety, style, grade and size shall be the processor's maximum price for his 1943 pack of such item.

(iii) If the processor cannot establish a maximum price for such variety, style, grade and size under the foregoing provisions of subparagraph (4), he shall apply to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., for authorization of a maximum price. His application shall contain:

(a) A statement of the reasons for his inability to establish a maximum price for the item which is the subject of the application.

(b) A full description of the item which is the subject of the application, and an itemized statement of his cost therefor.

(c) A description of the most similar variety, style, grade and container of the item; an itemized statement of his cost therefor; and his maximum price for such similar item. Separate maximum prices will be authorized for sales to government procurement agencies and all other sales.

(5) The maximum prices per dozen containers, f. o. b. factory, for sales to

government procurement agencies shall be 96 per cent of the maximum prices for sales other than to government procurement agencies as established under subparagraphs (1), (2), (3) or (4) (i) (ii), as the case may be.

The item "Pickles" is deleted from the items listed in Group I of § 1341.585 (a), and the item "Fresh cucumbers" is added in its alphabetical order.

This amendment shall become effective August 2, 1943.

### WFA Calls Meeting of Pea Advisory Committee

The War Food Administration has called a meeting of the Advisory Committee for the Pea Canning Industry, to be held at Washington on Wednesday, August 11. Members of the committee, appointed by the War Food Administration, are:

H. K. Bachelder, Ladoga Canning Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

E. B. Cosgrove, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.

Clinton W. Davis, Portland Packing Co., Portland, Me.

Hugh K. Funderburg, Keene-Belvidere Canning Co., Belvidere, Ill.

G. Sherwin Haxton, Haxton Canning Co., Oakfield, N. Y.

G. J. Hipke, A. T. Hipke & Sons, New Holstein, Wis.

Scott A. Holman, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill.

F. Lowden Jones, Walla Walla Canning Co., Walla Walla, Wash.

H. F. Krimendahl, Crampton Canning Co., Celina, Ohio.

K. K. Mayer, Kumer-Empson Co., Brighton, Colo.

Charles J. Meister, Fairmont Canning Co., Fairmont, Minn.

Stanley Powell, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.

Carl Scudder, John S. Mitchell, Inc., Windfall, Ind.

James Shriver, B. F. Shriver Co., Westminster, Md.

F. A. Stare, Columbus Foods Corp., Columbus, Wis.

D. Thompson Swing, Ridgely, Md.

H. P. Taylor, Taylor & Caldwell, Inc., Walkerton, Va.

F. Hall Wrightson, Charles T. Wrightson & Son, Easton, Md.

### Kraut Packers Elect Officers

Officers of the National Kraut Packers Association, re-elected at the recent meeting at Sandusky, Ohio, are the following: President, Alden C. Smith; vice-president, John Stroup; secretary-treasurer, Roy Irons.

### WIDE MOUTH GLASS JARS

#### OPA Regulation Intended to Encourage Production for Food Packs

To permit production of wide mouth glass containers to meet emergency demands from commercial food packers and others, the Office of Price Administration, on July 28, announced pricing provisions which will cover costs of new production. At the same time, OPA liberalized transportation provisions applicable to these containers so that shipments from east to west will be encouraged.

High cost producers who have not previously manufactured wide mouth containers will be able to recover their total costs of production and sales up to 15 per cent over the established dollars-and-cents ceilings set by Regulation 382 as a result of this action. Factory costs and freight may be recovered, but not sales costs, up to any amount where total costs exceed 15 per cent over established ceilings.

The method for obtaining price adjustments from OPA was embodied in Amendment No. 2 to Regulation 382.

The action was taken in cooperation with War Production Board and War Food Administration programs to provide more glass containers for packing food. Present production, according to studies made recently, is under essential demand.

Due to the packaging of vegetables and fruits in glass and the absence of reserve capacity in the west, which has resulted in a more acute shortage in the west than in the east, OPA set up a method by which eastern manufacturers may be authorized to recover actual freight in excess of the maximum amount customarily absorbed. Such increases cannot be passed on to ultimate consumers and must be authorized in every case by OPA, it was stated.

### WFA to Buy Dry Wrinkle Peas

The War Food Administration announced on July 28 that it contemplates the sale of a quantity of dry wrinkle peas and is now prepared to receive offers to purchase. Offers must be submitted in an original and four signed copies to the Grain Products Branch, Food Distribution Administration, War Food Administration, Washington, D. C., on or before 11 a. m. Eastern War Time, August 16.

The offers shall be subject to acceptance by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation in whole or in part not later than August 10.

## Salmon Cannery Name Imprint Permitted on FSCC Labels

The Special Commodities Branch of the Food Distribution Administration, on July 26, authorized salmon cannery to imprint their names and addresses on labels furnished by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

This authorization was contained in the following communication addressed to the canned salmon industry by H. C. Albin, Chief of the Special Commodities Branch:

"Packers may, if they desire, have their names and addresses imprinted on labels furnished by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation in the following manner:

Packed by: (or for)  
John Doe Canning Company  
Seattle, Washington, U. S. A.

"Print size shall not exceed the size of the letters in the phrase 'Product of the United States of America' now imprinted on FSCC labels."

## Pilchard Maximum Price Set

A maximum price of \$22 a ton in California ports of entry was established July 26 by the Office of Price Administration for pilchards. Cannery who customarily paid war risk insurance premiums will continue to do so, it was stated.

At the same time a price of 2 cents a pound was set for pilchards when being sold for bait. Both prices are for the months of August through February.

The action was taken through Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regu-

## Alaska Salmon Pack Report

The following figures on the Alaska salmon pack, as reported by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, show the pack by districts and species through July 17, 1943:

DISTRICT	Coho Cases	Chum Cases	Pink Cases	King Cases	Red Cases	Total Cases
Bristol Bay.....	11	30,289		5,801	1,005,785	1,041,886
Alaska Peninsula:						
North side.....		292	2	49	20,544	20,887
South side.....	2,730	43,581	21,034	1,358	152,038	220,741
Chignik.....	14	1,937	337	197	67,644	70,129
Kodiak.....	566	15,396	25,622	170	75,546	117,300
Cook Inlet.....	4,751	9,077	17,607	27,568	34,216	93,219
Prince Wm. Sound.....	1,846	5,267	136,843	72	5,351	149,359
Copper (River Final).....				4,990	86,499	91,389
Yakutat.....	3		133	184	7,302	7,622
Icy Strait.....	344	32,716	5,834	92	3,035	42,921
Western.....	466	80,116	7,910	53	4,868	93,413
Eastern.....	254	16,982	3,609	316	2,139	23,300
Wrangell.....	15	12,589	5,426	27	5,314	23,371
Southern.....	152	10,808	21,004	85	1,304	33,253
Total through July 17, 1943.....	11,142	250,020	245,361	40,832	1,442,365	1,998,740
Total through July 18, 1942.....	23,441	216,498	122,305	34,788	636,909	1,033,841

lation No. 418 (Fresh Fish and Sea-food).

The ceiling price set by OPA for the season from August 1, 1943, through February 5, 1944, is the same as that paid for the pilchard catch in the 1942-43 season.

## WPB Revokes Pilchard Order

General Preference Order M-208, which prohibited vessel owners and cannery of pilchards from drawing contracts which would limit the catch, was revoked by the War Production Board on July 26. The WPB revocation order stated that it would not affect in any way any liability or penalty accrued or incurred under the order or its amendments.

## Canned Shrimp Processes

New processes for canned shrimp have been approved by the N. C. A. Processing Committee. These supplant the processes for tin containers published in the INFORMATION LETTER for July 4, 1942. The new processes are as follows:

Can size	Process	Time	Temp.
WET PACK:			
211x400.....	25	240° F	
	13	250° F	
307x308.....	25	240° F	
	13	250° F	
307x400.....	25	240° F	
	13	250° F	
502x510.....	16	250° F	
	27	240° F	
DRY PACK:			
211x400 (1 piece liner).....	80	240° F	
	60	250° F	
211x400 (no liner).....	70	240° F	
	50	250° F	
307x308 (no liner).....	70	240° F	
	50	250° F	
307x400 (no liner).....	75	240° F	
	55	250° F	

## NEW RATION POINT VALUES

### Tomato Juice Is Raised Approximately 1 Point per Pound for August

The new Official Table of Point Values for Processed Foods to go into effect on August 1 was made public July 27 by the Office of Price Administration.

Point values are raised three points per pound for frozen fruits and berries, green beans and lima beans, cut corn, peas, and spinach.

The point values of frozen fruit juices in the new table are cut from one-third to one-half.

Canned tomato juice is raised approximately one point per pound. The point values of the smaller cans, up to 14 ounces, are unchanged. Canned or bottled baked beans, kidney beans, lentils, and all other varieties of canned dry beans figure in a general realignment of point values, applied to certain container sizes. For example, the point value of these beans in the weight bracket "over one pound two ounces including one pound six ounces" is raised from 14 to 15, while, in the next higher weight bracket, "over one pound six ounces including two pounds," the ration value is lowered from 21 points to 18.

For the first time the processed foods table lists the point value at which home canned foods are sold. This does not represent a point change. Home processed foods of any kind are assigned a value of eight points a quart, or four points a pound, when sold under the processed foods rationing program.

Following is a list of point value changes. The only items listed are those that have been changed in the table, effective August 1, and the point values given are for the most commonly used container size:

CANNED OR BOTTLED:	Point Value		
	Weight	New	Old
Beans, all varieties (baked beans, soaked dry beans and peas, pork and beans, kidney beans, lentils, etc.).	Over 1-lb. 2-oz., incl. 1-lb. 6-oz.	15	14
Tomato juice.....	Over 14-oz., incl. 1-lb. 2-oz.	3	2
FROZEN:			
Strawberries or peaches...	Over 12-oz., incl. 16-oz.	9	6
All other fruits and berries.....	do.....	0	6
All fruit juices.....	do.....	2	4
Beans, green (all styles)...	Over 8-oz., incl. 12-oz.	6	4
Beans, lima (all varieties).....	do.....	6	4
Corn, cut.....	do.....	6	4
Peas.....	do.....	6	4
Spinach.....	do.....	6	4
MEATS, IN TIN OR GLASS:			
Meat spreads.....	5.0	6.0	
Pigs feet, bone in.....	1.0	2.0	



## ALCOHOL USES RESTRICTED FOR 25 FRUITS AND BERRIES

### Order Issued to Assure Crop Movement Into Essential Food Channels

Restrictions on the manufacture of alcoholic products from 25 varieties of fruits and berries have been imposed by the War Food Administration. The step was taken, it was stated, to meet military and civilian requirements for fresh, dried and processed fruits and berries.

The restrictions, which are contained in Food Distribution Order 69, apply to apples, apricots, blackberries, blueberries, boysenberries, cantaloupes, cherries, currants, dates, dewberries, elderberries, gooseberries, concord grapes, huckleberries, johnsonberries, loganberries, olympic berries, peaches, pears, pineapples, plums, prunes, raspberries, strawberries and youngberries.

Quantities of these fruits and berries may be sold for conversion into alcoholic products only when a particular lot of fruit is unsuitable for human

consumption unless converted into an alcoholic product; or when there is no market available for such fruit for human consumption except when it is converted into an alcoholic product. In such cases, County Agricultural War Boards may exempt specific quantities of fruits, provided the owner and previous owners have made a reasonable attempt to sell the fruit for food purposes.

WFA officials said that the general shortage of the 1943 deciduous fruit crop will prevent fulfillment of demands in all outlets and that controls are necessary to assure the movement of the crop into the food channels considered most essential.

The term alcoholic product is defined in the order as "any product produced by fermentation, distillation, or other means, containing an alcoholic content of 7 per cent or more, by volume."

### Special Sales Arrangements Made for Maraschino Cherries

Producers of Maraschino cherries in containers of 28 fluid ounces or more are permitted to sell the cherries to mixed fruit packers under agreements with the buyer that their prices may be adjusted upward after delivery by the producer, in accordance with action taken by the Office of Price Administration.

This permission was given by the OPA on July 27 through Amendment No. 8 to Maximum Price Regulation 262, and Order No. 1 under MPR 262. The amendment and order are effective July 27.

The action is taken to enable packers of fruit cocktail and fruits for salad to obtain Maraschino cherries in order to proceed with their pack pending action by OPA to raise maximum prices for the fruit to the legal minimum required by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended. The minimum consists of parity, or the highest price charged between January 1 and September 15, 1942, whichever is higher. In this instance, parity is the higher figure.

### 1942 Cranberry Sauce Pack

The pack of cranberry sauce amounted to 2,533,988 actual cases in 1942, according to figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics. This compares with 2,592,751 cases packed in 1941, and 1,993,062 in 1940.

The following table presents the pack for these three years, by can sizes:

Can size	1940 Cases	1941 Cases	1942 Cases
7 oz.....	25,999	34,878	8,150
No. 1.....		132,069	
No. 300.....	1,783,722	2,399,737	1,532,902
No. 2.....	17,656	32,539	8,897
No. 10.....	89,432	122,620	221,364
Misc. tin and glass.....	74,253	388	762,675
Total....	1,993,062	2,592,751	2,533,988

a Includes 762,277 of 16-oz. glass and 1,388 of 1-gallon glass jars.

### Grade Labeling by Retailers Revoked in Price Amendments

The requirement in the overall markup regulations that retail grocers who bought in bulk and then repackaged before selling must show the grade on their retail packages, if it had been shown on the original package, has been revoked by the Office of Price Administration.

The revocation was made in Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 422, which became effective July 27 for certain foods sold at retail in Group 3 and Group 4 stores and in Amendment No. 1 to MPR No. 423 (Group 1 and Group 2 stores), which becomes effective August 5.

Similar revocation of the grade labeling requirement was made in Amendment No. 1 to MPR 421 (Ceiling Price of Certain Foods at Wholesale).

## OPA Not to Establish Ceilings on Fresh Peaches and Pears

Ceiling prices will not be established on the 1943 crop of fresh market California freestone peaches and Bartlett pears, the Office of Price Administration and the War Food Administration announced July 29 in a joint statement.

At the same time, the two agencies indicated that maximum prices for these fruits going into the fresh market will not be set for the Pacific Northwest or other producing areas unless unforeseen conditions arise.

The decision to forego ceiling prices for these commodities does not affect the established maximum prices for processed freestone peaches or Bartlett pears, either canned or frozen, it was stated.

The OPA and WFA pointed out that the great bulk of the 1943 California freestone peach crop for the fresh market has already moved into distributive channels. Ceiling prices also appear unnecessary for the California fresh market Bartlett pear crop as a sudden ripening has depressed prices at the farmer level.

Bartlett pears and freestone peaches produced in the Pacific Northwest for the fresh market and the freestone peach crop of the southern and eastern producing centers will not be brought under price ceilings unless future market conditions require such action, it was stated.

## Dried Prune and Pear Grower Prices Are Announced by OPA

Grower support prices for natural condition dried peaches and pears on the West Coast have been announced by the War Food Administration in connection with its program to encourage the highest possible production of dried fruits to meet the increased war demands for these concentrated products. The entire pack of these dried fruits will be set aside by packers to meet government requirements.

The support prices to producers for the natural condition dried fruit will average, roughly, per ton: Peaches: Freestone—\$440, Clingstone—\$330; Pears: Lake County Quality—\$360; Others—\$330.

These prices will be supported through an offer to purchase the natural condition dried peaches and pears from growers. The Office of Price Administration will establish ceiling prices for government purchases which will reflect the support prices, it was stated.

## Use of War Prisoners

As the INFORMATION LETTER went to press, discussions were still underway between the War Department and the War Manpower Commission regarding details that will govern the use of war prisoners to help the industry in their manpower shortage. It was understood that WMC has worked out a tentative policy, some points of which still awaited approval of the War Department, but that an agreement would be reached shortly.

## Death of Franklin L. Homan

Word has been received of the death, two weeks ago, of Franklin L. Homan, who was for 51 years president of the American Oyster Co., and a past president of the Rhode Island Oyster Growers Association. Mr. Homan, whose death occurred at the age of 77, had spent a lifetime in the oyster business, beginning at an early age to work for the firm which had been established by his father. He also was president of the Saltee Sea Packing Corporation, which he had formed in 1914. Besides his activity with the State oyster association, Mr. Homan was active with the National Oyster Growers' Association.

Death occurred in Providence, R. I., which had been his home for the past 20 years. Born in Sayville, Long Island, Mr. Homan had served as alderman-at-large in that community and later was elected State Senator from his district. Survivors are his widow, four married daughters and a sister.

## Canned Soup Definition Changed

Price regulations covering sales at retail and at wholesale have been amended to change the definition of canned soups so that canned vegetable soups of the 1943 pack shall be considered as different items from the 1942 pack, and priced separately. This is accomplished through Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation 422, Amendment No. 1 to MPR 423 (ceiling prices at retail), and Amendment No. 1 to MPR 421 (wholesale).

## Owens-Illinois Broadcast

"Your Home Front Reporter" is the title of a national broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System of which one of the aims is "to inform, help, guide, stimulate, and inspire housewives and all consumers towards an increasingly effective participation in the war effort." The principal feature

of the program consists of remarks by Fletcher Wiley, food commentator, and other entertainers include Frank Parker, tenor; Eleanor Steber, contralto; and David Broekman's orchestra. The program is broadcast daily, Monday through Friday, from 4 to 4:25 p. m. Eastern War Time, over 118 stations.

## Frozen Food Loading Order

Special loading requirements for carload shipments by rail of frozen fruits and berries, have been announced by the Office of Defense Transportation.

The new loading requirements are incorporated in a special direction (Special Direction ODT 18, Revised-5, Amendment 2), which consolidates all previously issued special loading requirements for perishable commodities and revokes Amendment 1 to Special Direction ODT 18, Revised-5.

The loading requirements for frozen or cold-pack fruits and berries provide that in barrels they shall be loaded each barrel end on end, not less than two tiers high, with each tier the same length and width as the floor space of the car.

## Edible Oil Supply Speeded

The allocation of edible oils several weeks in advance by the Food Distribution Administration now is allowing shippers to plan their use of tank cars and resulting in considerable car savings, the Office of Defense Transportation states.

The permission by FDA to unload vegetable oils and fats before the car contents are chemically analyzed also is effecting daily savings of hundreds of car-days.

Under the present program, all supplies of cottonseed oil, corn oil, peanut oil, and soya bean oil are allocated by FDA, to both shippers and consumers at least a week in advance of the monthly allotment.

## Allocation Table Corrected

In the table showing comparison of the allocations and allocable supplies of specified commodities during the 1943-44 fiscal year, issued by the War Food Administration and published on page 7766 of the INFORMATION LETTER for July 17, the conversion factor for both canned fruits and canned vegetables was shown as 24-2½'s. This factor is correct as to fruit but for vegetables should have been listed as 24-2's.

## Fresh Berry and Cherry Pricing At Retail Is Established

For the period July 29 until August 5, when Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 208 is replaced by MPR 422 and MPR 423, the pricing method for specified fresh berries and red sour cherries at the retail level is provided through issuance of Amendment No. 8 to RMPR No. 268, effective July 29.

This represents a second step to bring prices of certain fresh berries and red sour cherries, sold for table use or home canning under control, by providing a fixed mark-up which retailers must apply to their net cost to establish their maximum selling prices.

Country shipper and wholesaler maximum prices were established under MPR No. 426, as reported in the INFORMATION LETTER for July 17.

## Holiday Turkey Is Sought for Fighting Forces Overseas

The War Food Administration has asked the American turkey industry to provide approximately 10 million pounds of turkey meat in August and September for shipment to American armed forces overseas.

The request also carries an appeal to processors, packers, restaurant operators, and consumers to forego selling, serving, or eating turkey for a few weeks during the early season until this requirement for American military forces is met.

Once the emergency is met, indications are that civilians can begin to eat what is likely to amount to an all-time record supply of turkeys.

## ODT Appoints Storage Expert

The Office of Defense Transportation has announced the appointment of Harold K. Osgood of Washington, D. C., until recently a storage specialist for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, as Assistant Director of the Division of Storage in charge of agricultural products warehousing.

Mr. Osgood will assist, with Col. Leo M. Nicolson, Division Director, in planning and directing the ODT's nationwide storage program to accommodate the needs of the Army, Navy, Food Distribution Administration, Lend-Lease, and the civilian population.

He will be stationed in Washington, with some travel in the field to obtain storage space for emergency shipments of foodstuffs.

**WANTED AND FOR SALE****Machinery—Equipment**

This column is open only to members of the Association who want to buy or sell canning machinery and equipment. Names of firms listing the items below will be furnished upon application to the Association. In requesting names, please identify items by number.

**FOR SALE**

**264-S**—New American Perforator Company perforating machine, Model No. 38, never been used. Has capacity of 14 papers, production at 250 to 350 per minute, will date or code labels, etc., six figures.

**265-S**—Combination tomato washer and scalding.

**266-S**—Standard Knapp labeler for 6-oz. to No. 2½ cans.

**267-S**—Two small retorts suitable for handling either glass or tin, tested for 40 pounds; inside diameter, 24 inches; inside height, 38 inches; overall height, 48 inches; together with six baskets to fit.

**268-S**—Nine-foot goose neck elevator with six-inch pockets.

**FRUIT, FRUIT JUICE, BERRY  
FORMULAS AND CHERRY PRICES**  
(Continued from page 7785)

regulations for wholesale and retail grocers provide that they can recalculate their ceilings on non-perishables only when OPA authorizes processor or manufacturer increases.

This amendment, generally speaking, completes the pricing of the 1943 packs of fruits and berries. The 1943 vegetable packs already have been covered by earlier amendments to MPR No. 300. Text of Amendment 11 follows:

Maximum Price Regulation No. 300 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 1341.551 (m) is added to read as follows:

(m) "Packed berries" includes any specified berry or mixture of berries and the juice or any mixture of juices of specified berries, when processed and enclosed in containers whether or not hermetically sealed.

2. Section 1341.553 (a) (2) and (3) are added as follows:

Item	Section	Appendix
(2) Miscellaneous fruits....	1341.553	A
(3) Cherries, red sour....	1341.553	A

3. Section 1341.553 (c) is added to read as follows:

(c) The packed berries covered by this regulation are listed below and the maximum prices for each, f. o. b. processor's plant, shall be the prices set forth in the respective section and appendix listed for each.

Item	Section	Appendix
(1) Miscellaneous berries....	1341.587	E

4. Section 1341.583 (b) and (c) are added to read as follows:

(b) *Miscellaneous fruits.* (1) The miscellaneous canned fruits covered in paragraph (b) are listed below and include the canned juices and nectars of such fruits.

Apricots.

Cherries (except red sour).

Figs.

Fruit cocktail.

Peaches, clingstone and freestone.

Pears.

Plums.

Prunes, fresh.

(2) The processor's maximum prices per dozen containers, f. o. b. factory, for sales other than to government pro-

curement agencies of the items listed in paragraph (1), except freestone peaches, shall be computed by the processor by adjusting his maximum price per dozen containers, f. o. b. factory, for the 1942 pack of the same variety, style, grade and container of the particular item as follows:

(i) Deduct the total 1942 raw fruit cost per dozen containers as required to be computed under Maximum Price Regulation No. 185.

(ii) Add to the figure so obtained the 1943 raw fruit cost per dozen containers obtained by dividing the weighted average of the prices per ton or other unit, paid or contracted to be paid by the processor to the grower for the same raw fruit in 1943, based on not less than the first 75 per cent of his purchases, by the dozen container yield per ton or other unit required to be used in computing the 1942 maximum price: *Provided*, That in no event shall the amount of the 1943 raw fruit cost be in excess of the amount shown in the table below in accordance with the State in which the processor's factory is located:

Raw fruit	State	Maximum cost
Apricots.....	All States.....	1942 cost per ton as required to be computed under MPR 185 plus \$31 per ton.
Cherries (except red sour)...	All States.....	1942 cost per pound as required to be computed under MPR 185 plus \$0.02 per pound.
Figs.....	All States.....	1942 cost per ton as required to be computed under MPR 185 plus \$15 per ton.
Fruit Cocktail.....	All States.....	Amounts indicated herein for component fruits, and where no amount is indicated for any particular component fruit, the 1942 cost for such component as required to be computed under MPR 185.
Peaches.....	All States.....	\$60 per ton.
Pears.....	California.....	\$65 per ton.
	Oregon and Washington....	\$75 per ton.
	All other States.....	1942 cost per ton as required to be computed under MPR 185 plus \$8 per ton.
Plums.....	All States.....	\$35 per ton.
Prunes, fresh.....	All States.....	\$40 per ton.

(3) The processor's maximum prices per dozen containers, f. o. b. factory, for sales of canned freestone peaches to government procurement agencies shall be computed by the processor by adjusting his maximum price per dozen containers, f. o. b. factory, for the 1942 pack of the same variety, style, grade and container of the item as follows:

(i) Deduct the total 1942 raw fruit cost per dozen containers as required to be computed under Maximum Price Regulation No. 185.

(ii) Add to the figure so obtained the 1943 raw fruit cost per dozen containers obtained by dividing the weighted average of the prices per ton or other unit, paid or contracted to be paid by the processor to the grower for the raw fruit in 1943, based on not less than the first 75 per cent of his purchases, by the dozen container yield per ton or other unit required to be used in computing the 1942 maxi-

mum price: *Provided*, That in no event shall the amount of the 1943 raw fruit cost be in excess of \$50 per ton in California; \$60 per ton in Oregon and Washington; and the 1942 cost per ton as required to be computed under Maximum Price Regulation No. 185, plus \$10 per ton, in all other States.

(iii) Multiply the figure so obtained by .96. The resulting figure shall be the processor's maximum price per dozen containers, f. o. b. factory, for sales of freestone peaches to government procurement agencies.

(4) Any processor who established a maximum price for any variety, style, grade and container of his 1942 pack of any particular item listed in paragraph (1) by the adoption of a competitor's maximum price, shall adopt the same competitor's maximum price for the 1943 pack of the same item.



(1) Where the same competitor does not pack such item in 1943, the processor shall establish his maximum price for such item by adopting his closest competitive seller's maximum price for the same variety, style, grade and container of the 1943 pack of the same item.

(5) Where the processor did not pack the same variety, style, grade, and container of any particular item listed in paragraph (1), in 1942, the maximum price of his closest competitive seller for the same variety, style, grade and container of the 1943 pack of the same item shall be the processor's maximum price.

(6) In the event that a processor cannot establish his maximum price under the foregoing provisions of this regulation, he shall apply to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., for authorization of a maximum price. His application shall contain:

(i) A statement of the reasons for his inability to establish a maximum price for the item which is the subject of the application.

(ii) A full description of the item which is the subject of the application, and an itemized statement of his cost therefor.

(iii) A description of the most similar variety, style, grade and container of the item; and itemized statement of his cost therefor; and his maximum price for such similar item. Separate maximum prices will be authorized for sales to government procurement agencies and all other sales.

(7) The processor's maximum prices per dozen containers, f. o. b. factory, for sales to government procurement agencies of the items listed in paragraph (1), except freestone peaches, shall be 96% of the maximum prices for sales other than to government procurement agencies as established under paragraphs (2), (4) and (5).

(c) *Red sour cherries*, (1) The maximum prices, f. o. b. factory, shall be as follows:

(2) The regions set forth in paragraph (c) (1) of this section shall be as follows:

Region I: New York and Pennsylvania.  
Region II: Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin.

Region III: Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah and Washington.

(3) The syrup contents set forth in paragraph (c) (1) of this section are defined as follows:

(i) Extra heavy, or syrup having a cut-out density of 28° or more Brix.

(ii) Heavy, or syrup having a cut-out density from 22° Brix to less than 28° Brix.

(iii) Light, or syrup having a cut-out density from 18° Brix to less than 22° Brix.

(iv) Water, or fluid having a cut-out density of less than 18° Brix.

(4) The maximum price for any grade and syrup content in No. 303 cans shall be 85% of the maximum price for the same grade and syrup content packed in No. 2 cans.

(5) The maximum price for any grade below standard shall be: In No. 2 cans, ten cents per dozen, in No. 303 cans, eight and one-half cents per dozen, and in No. 10 cans fifty cents per dozen, less than the maximum price for standard grade in the same container for the particular region.

5. Section 1341.587, Appendix E, is added to read as follows:

§ 1341.587 *Appendix E: Maximum prices for packed berries—(a) Miscellaneous berries.* (1) The miscellaneous canned berries covered in paragraph (a) are listed below and include the canned juices of such berries.

Blackberries.  
Blueberries.  
Boysenberries.  
Cranberries.  
Gooseberries.  
Huckleberries.  
Loganberries.  
Raspberries, black and red.  
Strawberries.  
Youngberries.

(2) The processor's maximum prices per dozen containers, f. o. b. factory, for sales other than to government procurement agencies of the items listed in subparagraph (1) shall be computed by the processor by adjusting his maximum price per dozen, f. o. b. factory, for the 1942 pack of the same variety, style, grade and container of the particular item as follows:

(i) Deduct the total 1942 raw berry cost per dozen containers as required to be computed under Maximum Price Regulation No. 185.

(ii) Add to the figure so obtained the 1943 raw berry cost per dozen containers obtained by dividing the weighted average of the prices per pound or other unit, paid or contracted to be paid by the processor to the grower for the same raw berries in 1943, based on not less than the first 75 per cent of his purchases, by the dozen container yield per pound or other unit required to be used in computing the 1942 maximum price: *Provided*, That in no event shall the amount of the 1943 raw berry cost be in excess of the amount shown in the table below:

Raw berry	Maximum cost
Blueberries, cranberries.....	1942 cost per pound as required to be computed under MPR 185 plus \$.03 per pound.
Huckleberries and strawberries.....	
Blackberries.....	\$.12 per pound
Boysenberries.....	\$.12 per pound
Gooseberries.....	\$.08 per pound
Loganberries.....	\$.12 per pound
Raspberries, black.....	\$.13 per pound
Raspberries, red.....	\$.15 per pound
Youngberries.....	\$.12 per pound

(3) Any processor who established a maximum price for any variety, style, grade and container of his 1942 pack of any particular item listed in subparagraph (1) by the adoption of a competitor's maximum price, shall adopt the same competitor's maximum price for the 1943 pack of the same item.

(1) Where the same competitor does not pack such item in 1943, the processor shall establish his maximum price for such item by adopting his closest

Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4				Col. 5				Col. 6			
Item No.	Grade	Syrup content	Region I				Region II				Region III			
			Sales to Government procurement agencies		Other sales		Sales to Government procurement agencies		Other sales		Sales to Government procurement agencies		Other sales	
			No. 2	No. 10	No. 2	No. 10	No. 2	No. 10	No. 2	No. 10	No. 2	No. 10	No. 2	No. 10
1.....	A-Paney.....	Extra Heavy.....	2.45	12.25	2.55	12.75	2.40	12.00	2.50	12.50	2.50	12.50	2.60	13.00
2.....		Heavy.....	2.40	12.00	2.50	12.50	2.35	11.75	2.45	12.25	2.45	12.25	2.55	12.75
3.....		Light.....	2.35	11.75	2.45	12.25	2.30	11.50	2.40	12.00	2.40	12.00	2.50	12.50
4.....	C-Standard.....	Water.....	2.30	11.50	2.40	12.00	2.25	11.25	2.35	11.75	2.35	11.75	2.45	12.25
5.....		Extra Heavy.....	2.25	11.25	2.35	11.75	2.20	11.00	2.30	11.50	2.30	11.50	2.40	12.00
6.....		Heavy.....	2.20	11.00	2.30	11.50	2.15	10.75	2.25	11.25	2.25	11.25	2.35	11.75
7.....		Light.....	2.15	10.75	2.25	11.25	2.10	10.50	2.20	11.00	2.20	11.00	2.30	11.50
8.....		Water.....	2.10	10.50	2.20	11.00	2.05	10.25	2.15	10.75	2.15	10.75	2.25	11.25

competitive seller's maximum price for the same variety, style, grade and container of the 1943 pack of the same item.

(4) Where the processor did not pack the same variety, style, grade and container of any particular item listed in subparagraph (1), in 1942, the maximum prices of his closest competitive seller for the same variety, style, grade and container of the 1943 pack of the same item shall be the processor's maximum price.

(5) In the event that a processor cannot establish his maximum price under the foregoing provisions of this regulation, he shall apply to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., for authorization of a maximum price. His application shall contain:

(i) A statement of the reasons for his inability to establish a maximum price for the item which is the subject of the application.

(ii) A full description of the item which is the subject of the application, and an itemized statement of the cost therefor.

(iii) A description of the most similar variety, style, grade and container of the same item; an itemized statement of his cost therefor; and his maximum price for such similar item. Separate maximum prices will be authorized for sales to government procurement agencies and all other sales.

(6) The processor's maximum price per dozen containers, f. o. b. factory, for sales to government procurement agencies shall be 96 per cent of the maximum prices for sales other than to government procurement agencies as established under subparagraphs (2), (3) and (4).

6. Section 1341.586\* (b) (3) is added to read as follows:

(3) *Red sour cherries.*

State	Grade	Multiply maximum price by
Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin...	All	1.035

7. Section 1341.586 (c) (3) and (4) are added to read as follows:

(3) *Peaches, clingstone.*

State	Grade	Multiply maximum price by
California	All	1.03

\* *Errata's Note:* Section 1341.586 will be found in Amendment 9 to MPR 306 where it appears as Appendix D. It authorizes processors to adjust their maximum prices for approved increases in wage rates. The details for applying the adjustment factors shown here (except for berries) will be found on the last page of Amendment 9, which was mailed to canners July 7. It should be noted that instructions given for spinach and asparagus in Amendment 9 are the same as those applicable to red sour cherries, and that the instructions for tomato juice and tomato products are applicable to peaches and pears, etc.

(4) *Peaches, freestone, and pears.*

State	Grade	Multiply maximum price by
California, Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin...	All	1.035

8. Section 1341.586 (d) (2) and (3) are added to read as follows:

(2) *Apricots, cherries (except red sour), figs, fruit cocktail, plums and fresh prunes.*

State	Grade	Multiply maximum price by
California, Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin...	All	1.035

<sup>1</sup> Except for apricots multiply by 1.045.

(3) *All miscellaneous berries set forth in § 1341.587 (a) (1).*

State	Grade	Multiply maximum price by
California, Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin...	All	1.035

9. Section 1341.582 is added to read as follows.

§ 1341.582. *Notification of change in maximum price.* With the first delivery after August 4, 1943, of any item covered by this regulation, in any case where a maximum price, once established pursuant thereto, is thereafter changed by amendment to the regulation or pursuant to the provisions of § 1341.586, Appendix D, the processor making such change, and distributors other than wholesalers or retailers making a corresponding change in their maximum prices, shall supply each wholesaler and retailer purchaser with written notice as set forth below:

(insert date)

*Notice to Wholesalers and Retailers.*

Our OPA ceiling price for..... (describe item)

has been changed under the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 306. We are authorized to inform you that if you are a wholesaler or retailer pricing this item under Maximum Price Regulations Nos. 421, 422 or 423, you must refigure your ceiling price for the item in accordance with the applicable provisions of those regulations (see section 6 in each case). You must refigure your ceiling price on the first delivery of this item to you on or after August 5, 1943.

For a period of 90 days after making such change in the maximum price of an item, and with each shipment after the 90 day period to a person who has not made a purchase within that time, the processor shall include in each case or carton containing the item the written notice set forth above. On the outside of the unit in which the notice is enclosed, a legend shall be affixed as follows: "Notice of OPA Ceiling Price Change Enclosed."

The processor shall notify all purchasers of the item who are distributors other than wholesalers or retailers of such change in maximum price by written notice attached to the invoice issued in connection with the first transaction with such purchaser after making such change, as follows:

(insert date)

*Notice to Distributors Other Than Wholesalers or Retailers*

Our OPA ceiling price for..... (describe item)

has been changed under the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 306. You are required to notify all retailers and wholesalers purchasing the item from you after August 4, 1943, of the corresponding change in your maximum price. The notice must be made in the manner prescribed in § 1341.582 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 306. However, such notification may be accomplished by delivery of notice contained in the shipping unit of the item bearing the legend "Notice of OPA Ceiling Price Change Enclosed."

This amendment shall become effective July 30, 1943.

Issued this 30th day of July, 1943.

## Strained Vegetable Process Suggestions for Army Use

At a meeting held at the Subsistence Research Laboratory of the Chicago Quartermaster Depot, the N. C. A. Processing Committee was asked to examine all existing data on the processing of strained vegetables in No. 2 cans, and to prepare a list of process suggestions suitable for inclusion in Army purchase specifications.

The following table presents these process suggestions, which have been submitted to the Quartermaster Corps of the Army:

STRAINED VEGETABLES, No. 2 CANS  
(Initial Temperature 180° F)

Beets.....	75 min. @ 240° F
Carrots.....	75 min. @ 240° F
Green beans.....	70 min. @ 240° F
Spinach.....	75 min. @ 240° F
Peas.....	90 min. @ 240° F
Lima beans.....	90 min. @ 240° F

It should be emphasized that the above processes for No. 2 cans will result in a finished product somewhat below the quality obtained heretofore with shorter processes used for the standard baby food cans and jars.

## Tapp to Head Tobacco Firm

Jesse W. Tapp, who was Associate Administrator of the War Food Administration until his resignation at the time of the departure from WFA of Chester C. Davis, has been elected president of the Axton-Fischer Tobacco Company, Louisville, Ky., and will take office August 9, according to an announcement made by that firm on July 28.